THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

NUMBER 1045.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1802. [VOLUME XVII.

By the several late Arrivals,

Wm. Mackenzie & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR

Fall Goods.

Richmond, 30th Sept. 1802. [10t]

EAGLE TAVERN,

—RICHMOND—

ESME SMOCK,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has taken the above house, which he purposes keeping in such manner as, he presumes to hope, will give general satisfaction. He will take particular care to be constantly supplied with the best WINES and LIQUORS, &c. &c. and as he is determined to spare no pains in making the Eagle Tavern equal to any in the United States, he therefore solicits such encouragement as his exertions merit.

His Stables are well furnished with FORAGE, and a careful Ostler.

May 27, 1802.

To Rent,

FOR one or more years, and possession immediately given, a large and commodious three story new BRICK HOUSE, situated on Main-street, and nearly in the centre of the city of Richmond. The said house was erected for a public tavern or inn, and is supposed generally to be as well constructed or planned for the accommodation of travellers as any in the state, having thirty-seven rooms, with a front and back platform—two of said rooms are 30 feet 4 inches by nearly 28 feet—All of them are neatly finished, and 25 have fire-places with grates. There is (nearly adjoining) a two story brick family House, having 6 rooms with fire-places in each, including a wash room, which has a boiler and spring in it, and kitchen with a pump therein. There is likewise a brick dairy house, a smoke house, a large carriage house, and brick stable, 73 feet by 37—neatly finished, with 42 stalls, and calculated to accommodate 82 horses, with a granary, nearly in the centre of the stable, consisting of 6 apartments, that will hold from 50 to 60 barrels of grain—the floor over the horses is tongued and grooved, on which is another granary, and sufficient room to stow away from 15 to 20 tons of hay. There is a good pump and constant spring in the stable yard, nearly opposite to the centre of the stable—the water from said spring is conveyed under ground and passes through the dairy house where there are fixed conveniencies for cooling of milk, butter, and liquors, after which it forms a spring or pool in the family yard. It is thought unnecessary to make any comments on the eligibility or situation of the stand, as it is presumed that any person or persons that wishes to rent will view the premises previous to their agreeing on the terms. For terms apply to *George Winston*, near Richmond, or the subscriber near the Meadow Bridges in Hanover county.

Nathan Bell.

10th Mo. 5, called October 5, 1802.

In the matter of Thomas Hooper and Henry Toler,

BANKRUPTS.

THE subscribers being duly appointed Assignees of the estate and effects of Thomas Hooper and Henry Toler, merchants, under the firm of Hooper and Toler, bankrupts—all persons indebted to the said bankrupts, or who have any of their effects, are not to pay or deliver the same to any other person or persons than the subscribers, or to such as shall be duly authorized by them.

MARCUS ELCAN, WM. TEMPLE, } Assignees.

Richmond, October 5th, 1802.

Ellis & Allan

Inform their Friends and the Public, that by the late arrivals from England, they have received a general assortment of

GOODS,

Suitable for the approaching season, which they will sell on moderate terms.

Richmond, Sept. 28, 1802. 1m.

I want to PURCHASE, from fifty to one hundred thousand

Flour Barrel Staves;

To be delivered at my Mills on the James River Canal.

JOSEPH GALLEGO.

Richmond, Sept. 8, 1802.

RUNAWAY

From the subscriber in the forks of Hanover, about the middle of last month, a negro man named

JACOB;

HE is about five feet ten inches high, twenty five years old and rather spare made. I have reasons to believe that he will attempt to pass for a free man, having been informed, that he has in his possession a free pass; and also knowing that he has been connected with a white woman who has lived in my neighborhood by the name of Sally Davis, and being informed that she has moved from the county, she may aid him in imposing on the public with his pass or may claim him as her slave. Ten Dollars will be given to any person who will deliver him to me or secure him in any jail so that I get him again.

JOHN THORNTON, sen.

Hanover, Oct. 8, 1802.

THIRD NOTICE

In the case of DANIEL MORGAN,

A BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy, founded upon the act of the congress of the United States, passed on the fourth day of April, 1800, entitled, "An act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," hath been awarded and issued against Daniel Morgan, late merchant of the Town of Falmouth, and he being declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Monday the Eleventh, and on Wednesday the twentieth days of October; and on Friday the nineteenth of November next, at the commissioners office, held in the auditor's old office, near the falling garden, in the city of Richmond, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each day, and make a full disclosure and discovery of his estate and effects; when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second sitting to choose assignees, and at the last sitting, the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination, and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same, but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

RO: BROOKE,

Secretary to the commissioners.

Richmond, OB. 7, 1802. 119thN

Ran Away,

FROM the Reeds in Caroline county, a Negro Man named TOBY. He is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, 25 years of age, very black, quick of speech, with a small scar on the left side of his mouth, by which he may be easily known, trimly made and very active. He carried with him a white cotton jacket, with blue cuffs and cape, &c. &c.

It is probable he may be gone down to the plantations of Richard Corbin, esq. in King and Queen and Middlesex—and may endeavour to get on board some vessel, or he may be lurking about the plantation of a Mr. Wright near the Ball Church in this county, where he has a father and mother, or about Fredericksburg or Richmond.

All masters of vessels are forewarned not to take him out of the state.

A reasonable reward will be given on his commitment to any jail, or on his delivery to me.

WILLIAM GUY,

Near the White Chimnies.

The Reeds, Caroline county, September 8th, 1802. } 3t

NOTICE.

In the matter of Isaac McPherson,

A BANKRUPT.

THE acting commissioners in a commission of bankruptcy awarded and issued against Isaac McPherson, of the county of Prince William, do hereby give notice, that Thomas T. Page and Benjamin Botts, assignees chosen and appointed under the said commission by the creditors, have refused to act, and that a meeting will be held on Wednesday the 27th day of this month, at the commissioners' office in the city of Richmond in the old Auditor's office, when and where the creditors who have proved their debts under the said commission are requested to attend for the purpose of choosing other assignees in their place and stead.

ROBERT BROOKE,

Secretary to the Commissioners.

Richmond, October 13th, 1802.

Willis & Laurence H. Wills,

BEG leave to inform their Friends, that they have taken one of the Brick Tenements near the termination of the Canal, where they will gladly receive any PRODUCE ON STORAGE on the usual terms. They will also, if required, dispose of produce as may be directed, and do business generally on commission.

October 14, 1802. 4w

James Innes

Has for Sale, on reasonable Terms,

NAPT Cottons; White and coloured Plains; and a small assortment of other

GOODS,

Suitable for a Country Store.

He will receive Country Produce on Storage, and dispose of the same when required; and will strictly attend to any Commission Business which he may be favoured with.

Richmond, October 20, 1802. (6w.)

Shanks & MacRae,

In addition to a variety of Goods, well selected and adapted to the Fall and Winter Season,

HAVE received by the Re-Union, from Liverpool, and the Octavia, from London, the balance of their assortment, which will be sold wholesale or retail, on usual credits, and at moderate prices, to men of established punctuality.

Manchester, 17th October, 1802. tf.

Will be Sold,

To the highest bidder, at Major William M'Craw's, in Halifax county, on Friday the 26th day of November ensuing, the

Tract of Land,

On which he lives,

CONTAINING four hundred acres by an old survey; the land lies on Dan River, about one mile above Irvine's Ferry, about one hundred acres of low grounds of prime quality, the high land is esteemed of equal quality to any on the river in the same neighborhood. The plantation is in good repair and will answer well to employ about six labourers. At the same time and place, will be sold five likely NEGROES. The terms of sale will be, one half to be paid in cash and the balance in twelve months. The most undoubted security will be required for the last payment. The sale will be made by the subscriber, as a trustee between the said William M'Craw of the one part, and John B. Scott and George Carrington of the other.

BERRYMAN GREEN.

October 10, 1802. tf

TO BE RENTED,

A Tenement,

Next door to Mr. CROUCH's Hotel.

Apply to

JAMES P. HOPKINS.

14th October, 1802. (tf)

Wanted Immediately,

AT the Eagle Tavern, two sober, active WAITERS.—For such good wages will be given.

ESME SMOCK.

Richmond, October 14, 1802.

Miss Robbins,

LATELY FROM LONDON,

Proposes to open in Richmond a

Boarding-School,

For the reception of

YOUNG LADIES.

HER education she flatters herself has been such as to render her adequate to the undertaking. Those young Ladies who may be confided to her tuition will be instructed in the English and French Languages, Writing and Arithmetic, with every other useful and polite accomplishment. Particular care will be paid to their morals, and every requisite attention will be given them.

The most approved masters for Music, Dancing, &c. will be engaged.

Persons desirous of being further informed of the subscriber, are requested to apply to the Rev'd. Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Gallego, Mr. William Hay, and Messrs. Macmurdo & Pisher.

Richmond, July 22, 1802.

☞ Subscriptions to the *New-York Herald* are received at the Office of the *Virginia Gazette.*

A FEW COPIES OF

Henning's Justice,

May be had at this Office, and of Mr. Pumfrey, Book-Binder and Stationer.

BOSTON, October 11.

By capt. Langdon, who arrived on Friday evening from Martinique, which he left the 16th Sept. we learn, that the French troops had arrived there 10 days previous to his sailing.

Late Foreign Intelligence

By the Venelia, arrived here yesterday from Liverpool, we have received London papers to the 30th August, from which the subsequent extracts have been made.

LONDON, August 30.

We this morning received the Moniteur of the 26th inst. which merely contains an account of the organization of the national Gendarmerie of the island of St. Domingo, which are to consist of 4 legions. The funds are at 51. 40.

The Moniteur still attacks the English press, and perseveres in its declarations, that our government permits a set of wretches, who are guilty of assassinations in France, to find an asylum in Jersey. It is impossible that the chief consul can give any credit to declarations so injurious to the British government, and so inconsistent with its acknowledged character. We are surprised, therefore, as the Moniteur is to be considered as an official journal, that he does not at once suppress such malevolent, and such improbable libels upon the government of a state with which he is in amity. He ought to know, and he really cannot but know, that the freedom of the press in this country is one of the darling privileges of Englishmen. It is a privilege which, like all other human enjoyments, is often abused; but though Englishmen are conscious of the frequency of the abuse, they view with the utmost jealousy any attempts to restrain it, and too much vigilance on the part of our government in conciliating the productions of the press, would only expose our government to general odium. But this is not the case with the chief consul, whose authority over the press is uncontrolable, and therefore by not suppressing the attacks of French journals on the British government, he exposes himself to the suspicion of giving a sanction to them. The charge then which has been made upon the licentiousness of the press, applies with much greater force to the French than to the British government, for one can restrain the press immediately with the strong arm of power, but the other cannot make the attempt without exciting popular alarm, and lessening the security of an essential prop of British freedom. Away then, with all these "paper bullets of the brain" on the part of France, and as we have put an end to the horrors of war, let both sides forbear from the prosecution of such pitiful hostilities as are carried on by the French journals.

The Moniteur, the French official paper, has been instructed to publish what may be considered a formal manifesto, stating, that it is the wish of the government to maintain the integrity of the Ottoman empire.

On Friday last a Dutch fleet of 17 sail of merchantmen, two frigates, and a corvette, arrived at Torbay, with Dutch settlers for Surrinam and Demerara. The Dutch are using the utmost expedition in sending out civil and military officers to take possession of all the settlements restored to them by the treaty of peace.

The Dey of Tripoli has declared war against Sweden, and has rejected all the propositions made by the Swedish rear admiral Cedestrom. The port of Tripoli is now blocked up by the Swedish and American squadrons.

The average price of sugar, computed from the returns made for the week ending the 25th day of August, 1802, is thirty-three shillings and seven pence halfpenny per 100 cwt.

The first consul wishes that all his troops should swim, both infantry and cavalry. In consequence of which since the commencement of the season, the master swimmers of the School for Swimming have given lessons in that art to the soldiers.—Every precaution that art can suggest, has been taken to ensure the safety of the men. But unfortunately the learners are not always able to manage their horses, so that scarce a day passes without some of the men being drowned. The day before yesterday there were to and yesterday there were three drowned. It is said, that on the 23d September a large body of troops will swim across the Seine in the presence of the first consul, in order of battle, with their baggage, &c.

We learn, from our private correspondent, under date of the 20th inst. that Louis XVIII. who still keeps his court at Warsaw, has refused to accept the annual alimony offered him by the courts of Prussia and Russia, from a notion, that if he really consented to receive such a sum in the shape of a pension, he would by so doing, forfeit his title of succession to the crown and kingdom of France. This unhappy prince has written letters both to Frederick and Alexander, thanking them for their magnanimous offer; but informing them that he begged leave to decline any stipulated sum, but would appeal to them on proper occasions for what little his exigencies might require, in the proud hope of repaying all on the day of his restoration.

Letters from Plymouth, state, that on Wednesday last, at half-tide, an immense boar rushed through the sluice of the Pier head, drove all the small craft adrift, and retired as suddenly as it rushed in, without doing any damage. A similar circumstance occurred at that port, previous to the Lisbon earthquake, in 1755, and previous to the earthquake at Quito, in South-America, 1781.

Thomas Paine embarked a few days since from Havre, for America.

A new tragedy is coming forth from the pen of Mr. M. Lewis, in a few weeks.

Three per cent. con. 67 3-3 8 1 4 8 1-2.

One day last week, as a newly married couple were returning to Tours, in France, in a carriage drawn by a spirited horse, with some of their friends, the animal took fright, at the distance of about nine miles from that city, and in spite of every effort to restrain him, he ran into the Loire, drawing the carriage and those in it, with him: the depth of water at that place is nearly 40 feet. Two young men who saw the accident hurried off their clothes, and proceeded to render assistance to the unfortunate persons who were precipitated into the river. One of the spectators generously promised the young men a reward of 300 livres, if they saved them. They rejected the offer with a degree of scorn, but afforded every assistance in their power. They succeeded in getting those persons out of the water, and in safety; even the horse was preserved: the carriage only was lost. The person alluded to renewed his generous offers, which were still refused: he, however, left some pieces of gold with them, and instantly departed.

Two sisters, residing lately at Paris, in the street St. Dennis, had no other resource for subsistence than the liberality of a relation, whose death unfortunately deprived them of that resource. Driven to despair, they resolved to perish together, and for that purpose precipitated themselves into the Seine, after tying themselves together by the arms, and were drowned.

UNION-HALL, Aug. 24.

Before R. C. Smith, Esq.

Count Piper Hamilton, a Quack Doctor, and Proprietor of a Grand Medical Elaboratory, at the Duke of Hamilton's-Arms, in Great Charlotte street, was brought before the magistrates, charged upon the oath of a gentleman who lodged in his house, with having assailed him, not with pestle or pill, but with his fists. It was sworn, that the count, upon his lodger's remonstrating with him, upon the impropriety of his abusing respectable persons who called upon him, by saying loud enough to be heard, they were blackguards—had rushed upon the complainant, knocked him down, and struck him when down, in which operation he was assisted by a gentle damsel, Miss Mary Hamilton. The Doctor denied the charge, and insisted the complainant had first assaulted him. The magistrates referred the subject to the decision of the jury at the next sessions for the county. The Doctor complained that his lodger had used him cruelly—that he had cut off his water cock, and that he had not a drop of water to sprinkle in the ladies faces who happened to faint in his shop. He also brought a heavy charge against the gentleman for playing the piano-forte on Sundays, and making merry with his friends. His lodger recriminated, and said the doctor performed practical experiments on female patients at unseasonable hours on Sunday and every night. The magistrates said they had done all they could by referring the business of the assault to the sessions. The Doctor, when desired to pay a shilling for the hearing, looked a long while for it,

gratified it out reluctantly, and insisted the county ought to allow him a shilling for the loss of his valuable time. The court asked the magistrates how they came to sanction the reports in the newspapers of a hearing he had formerly had. He vowed he would file a bill in chancery to discover the editors, writers, printers and publishers, of every description, in town, and punish them, for daring to speak disrespectfully of so sacred a character as that of a Quack Doctor.

PARIS, August 26.

On the 18th of July last, the English vessel the Majesty, Capt. Noddings, having on board a detachment of 350 troops, was thrown by a tempest on the coast of Port Bail, in the department of La Manche, which the darkness of the night prevented them from perceiving. Guns of distress were fired from the vessel, which being heard by citizen Germain Goderel, Cannonier, at Port Bail he jumped into the water, and having got on board the vessel by means of a cable, he informed the crew that they were on the coast of France. He then threw himself again into the sea, and regained the shore; he returned some time afterwards with pilots, by which means the English vessel, crew, and soldiers, were preserved.

Delaware Election.

A very intelligent and well informed gentleman in Delaware, from whom we received a letter last evening, informs us, that though Mr. Jefferson has succeeded in the election of his candidate to congress by a majority of fifteen, yet that federalism is gaining ground in the state, and wants nothing but system to render it triumphant. The federalists in Kent county carried the whole ticket by a considerably larger majority than at any time since the formation of the government. In Suffex also, they carried the whole by a majority larger than was given for the governor last year. It appears, that a regulations sanctity contrived to keep back between two and three hundred votes. The newly imported Irish were invited to the election, and means were provided for conveying them from Wilmington to New Castle. They openly boasted, that though the law was against their voting, they had their republican governor, who would remit fines and pardon offences. In order to secure the lower classes of Irishmen and others, a scandalous libel was secretly circulated in printed handbills, by the Jefferonian sect.

At New Castle, on the morning of the election, three men, whose names are mentioned, at the head of two drunken negroes with fiddles, and others with fifes and a drum, marched with a collection of Irish and apprentice boys armed with clubs, from a street near the river to the court house. The Irish committee, with clubs in their hands, directed the attention of the cabal to a wheel-barrow, loaded with *potatoes* and *herrings*, and a box of oysters for the well-born. In this manner the place of election was converted into a scene of riot, to the annoyance of many infirm and peaceable men, who, rather than encounter the difficulties thus set before them, actually returned home without voting.

The democrats had eight inspectors out of nine, and decidedly in their interest, and some of them violently so. In some instances votes not refused on former occasions, but known to be federal, were refused upon this, and the inspectors would give no other reason for rejecting them than that they were *so instructed*. In other instances, votes known to be democratic, were received without hesitation or interrogation, though the persons were foreigners who had never been naturalized, nor had they resided one year in the state, nor paid a tax. Several residents of Philadelphia, transiently at New-Castle, were suffered to vote. The cry is, "Look to the end, not regarding the means." I have no doubt, says our correspondent, that if a scrutiny takes place, it will be found that Bayard has one hundred more *legal votes* in the box than Rodney.

[*Gaz. U. States.*]

Important to Merchants.

We have been favored, by a respectable commercial gentleman of this city, with the following interesting letter from an official character at the Spanish court.

[*Phila. Gazette.*]

(COPY.)

Madrid, 15th August, 1802.

SIR,

On the 11th inst. the plenipotentiaries of the United States and Spain signed a convention for the appointment of commissioners who are to form a board, and sit at Madrid, for the indemnification of those who have sustained losses, damages, or injuries in consequence of the excesses of individuals of either nation, during the late war, contrary to the existing treaty or the law of nations. The convention to have no force or effect until it be ratified by the contracting parties.

I am, Sir, &c.

BOSTON, October 11.

Commercial.

A letter from Bombay, of May 29, received by a mercantile gentleman in town, contains the following intelligence:

"Our prospects here are not the best, owing to the following circumstances—In consequence of the high price of Cotton last year, the purchasers of that article for the European and China markets, came to a resolution, and bound themselves in a heavy penalty, not to pay more than 125 rupees the Surat Candy of 784 lbs. Those merchants being in possession of all the screws in Bombay declared, that any man who paid higher for the cotton, should not have it screwed; and the holders of the cotton being very wealthy men, are determined not to sell under last year's price, which was from 140 to 145 rupees the candy. In consequence of the above combination, several ships have been obliged to load with unscrew'd cotton; ships that could have taken from 1600 to 2000 bales of screw'd, were content to take 1200 or 1000 bales, which is the case with the ship Ceres, of 300 tons; she has 420 bales unscrew'd cotton, whereas, had it been screw'd, she would have taken 700.

"The French government seem not to have abandoned the plan of possessing and settling Louisiana: the measure has been delayed on account of the many reinforcements which have been found necessary to secure the possession of their West India colonies; and the constitution-mending business at Paris; but it holds forth too many political advantages, to be lost sight of entirely; and hence we find, by an article in a late London paper, that general Bernadotte has received orders to hold himself in readiness to embark with a small army for that country, of which he is appointed governor and commandant-general."

Of the English Newspapers.

[From the Journal de Paris.]

All the English Journalists are clamorous. The article in the Moniteur, which corrected their insolence, has excited all their choler. They have, therefore, proceeded to the highest pitch of extravagance.

They pretend that the insolence of the English newsmongers to the French government, cements the peace between the two nations: but that the chastisement inflicted on the English Gazettes by the French, are declarations of war.

They pretend that the privilege of insulting foreign governments is the most sacred of their rights—and the exercise of it the most holy of their duties.

They pretend that though their government make peace with other nations, it matters not—they always reserve to themselves the right of making war.

They pretend that their government may indeed withdraw the lettersof marque which it has issued, for attacking an enemy's flag; but it cannot refuse to give to the English press, through the medium of its Stamp-Office, the power with which those Journalists wish to act the part of *Land Corsairs* to a friendly country.

They pretend that their government is obliged to read with respect all the abuse which they publish respecting friendly governments, though all the writers attached to these governments should commence reprisals on the English government.

They pretend that their government answers to friendly nations for all the injuries done by its subjects, except theirs—for which it is as little responsible as they are for it.

They pretend that their government ought to be exposed to the attacks of all the Journalists in Europe, in order to leave the English Journalists the pleasure of the declamations.

They pretend that to exact of them reason—and, failing reason, a little delicacy or good-nature, and failing all that, a little decency, is to impose a contribution on them which they are not in a condition to pay, and which is not stipulated for by the treaty of Amiens.

They pretend that their papers being particularly intended for the amusement of the Ale Houses, to alter their usual style would ruin the London Brewery, and injure the revenue of excise.

Truly there is nothing more laughable than all this!

In 1672, when Louis XIV. undertook the conquest of Holland, the only reason he assigned for his expedition was, the insolence of the Dutch Gazette writers!

At the period when England joined France, and fitted out a great fleet under the command of the Duke of York, which was beaten by De Ruyter, the English government gave no other reason for the war against Holland, than that the Dutch had got a wretched painting, in which Cornelius De Witt was represented as a conqueror, though this offensive picture was shut up in a room into which no one was permitted to enter.—[See the Age of Louis XIV. and the Historical Abridgment of Henault.]

Fortunately the governments of France and England do not now give so much importance either to the daubers of canvas or paper; and the art of chastising insolent Journalists is greatly simplified.

NEW-YORK, October 15.

By the ship Fame, captain Law, in 37 days from Bristol, our files of English papers are extended to the 30th August. They contain nothing of greater political importance than the following articles:—

LONDON, *August* 26.

We learn from a source to which we have on all occasions looked up with a considerable degree of respect and of confidence, that Government is highly displeased with the great variety of invectives, which have, particularly of late, been directed from the British Press against the Consular System of Government in France—Official Letters (we suppose by Mr. Merry,) from Paris, reached His Majesty's Ministers, now in or near town on Tuesday, stating what measures the Police had been ordered to resort to, on a late occasion, with respect to the English Papers. The dispatches were deservedly considered of the highest moment; and the following (we can nearly vouch for the very words) were the sentiments expressed on the occasion by an eminent Statesman.

"Where the licentiousness of the Press begins, there its liberty and boasted freedom must necessarily end!

"Scandalum Magnatum, which relates even to truths uttered against the Great of our own nation, is severely punishable by the law of the land; a fortiori, indiscriminate abuse, levelled against a mighty Potentate, a neighbour, with whom we have just closed a pacific compact, calls aloud for national justice, without waiting for the tardy interference of the Ambassador of the Power that has been wantonly assailed and insulted . . . ! I am for preventing the recurrence (by energetic means) of barefaced and unjustifiable attacks on the system of Government (be it what it may) which prevails in France; and I am of opinion that it would prove creditable to the nation at large, were His Majesty's Attorney-General ordered to proceed, ex officio, against the Conductor, Proprietor, or Publisher of any Paper, printed within the United Kingdom, containing matter of a libellous tendency against the French or any other Government!"

Our informant assures us (and we repeat that his assertions has never once led us into error) that Government has it in serious contemplation, to put a stop to the torrent of defamatory language which daily issues from the English press, and is directed against Bonaparte and his Colleagues. We hope however that as *Englishmen*, the King's Ministers will not, for the purpose of carrying their design, *attempt* to stretch the law beyond its natural and constitutional tone. Intemperance on the one part might arouse intemperance on the other, and God only knows where the contest would end.

Lon. E. Post.

August 28.

A Hamburg Mail arrived this day, brings the following articles of intelligence. Six ships of the line have sailed from Toulon to proceed against Algiers, the envoy who is appointed to go with them is citizen Huffin, who before the revolution was a private in the French guards, and was particularly active in storming the Bastile. It is said that the letter of our government, addressed to the Dey, is conceived in very strong terms; and that, entirely to root out that nest of pirates, we shall probably take possession of Algiers.

It is confirmed by the Jamaica papers, that a difference has taken place between the Governor of that Island and the House of Assembly, on the subject of the demand by Government for the island to undertake the payment of 5000 troops for its defence. The House of Assembly have pointedly resisted the principle, as contrary to their rights, and they claim protection, as their due, equally with every other part of the British empire. They likewise decline finding supplies for the maintenance of a corps of black artificers, thought necessary by the governor for the execution of certain work resolved upon.

The heat in the neighbourhood of Frankfort at the commencement of the present month, was so intense, that the leaves of the vine and other trees, fell in the same manner as at the end of Autumn.

On the 20th, the First Consul went to the Francaise to see Andromaque. Mr. Fox, who has been some days in Paris, was present, and occupied a box facing that of the First Consul.

The rapid increase of Cotton manufactories in the North of England has lately been almost incredible. Lancashire is, and perhaps will continue to be the grand centre; but one manufactory of this article has, within the last four or five years, been gaining much ground in Cheshire, Staffordshire, and Westmoreland; and so considerable has its progress been in Yorkshire, that the labouring poor in the western parts of this Riding, are at present principally employed in it. In the neighborhood of Halifax, Haddersfield, Bradford, and even Dewsbury, several large manufactories have lately been erected, and we are informed the enterprising proprietors of these works have the most flattering prospect of success.

We are happy to find that the refactory ship wrights have submitted, are again employed, and work together with the men from the King's dock-yards. The caulkers likewise have applied for permission to work, so that those unpleasant disputes are likely to be soon settled.

It is stated in a French newspaper, that a man, at Niost, devoured in the presence of several persons, an entire full grown sheep, together with its wool!!!

AUGUST 29.

The Hamburgh mail, due on Wednesday, arrived yesterday. It states, on the authority of letters from Vienna, of the 21th inst. that the emperor notwithstanding the repeated and urgent invitations of France, peremptorily refuses his accession to the convention concluded at Paris, between France, Russia and Prussia, on the subject of indemnities. This circumstance is assigned as the reason why Austria is not mentioned, or its interest consulted, in the project which has been delivered by France and Russia.

The breach between Austria and Prussia is rapidly extending, and the interest which the latter takes in favor of the elector of Bavaria is calculated to increase it.

AUGUST 30.

We have received Paris Journals to the 27th inst. They are silent respecting the prohibition issued against the reading of English Newspapers. The fact, however, is certain, orders having been received by many in the habit of sending them over, to discontinue them till further notice. One would think this sufficient to quiet the apprehensions of those who entertain fears respecting fair discussion: and yet we find in one of the journals a furious *tirade* against the English papers. It is supposed to be from the pen of Barrere, and contains very gross and unfounded charges of corruption. How different the conduct of the journalists of the two countries—we should rather say how different the governments! Here we reprint the worst things they can invent against us—there they dare not even read our plain statement of facts.

Mark Lane, August 24.

English Wheat, per qr. 48s. 56s. 63s. 69s.
Fine Dantzic - neat, 58s 64s.
Rye, 32s. 36s. (new) 40s. 42s.
Flour, 50s. 53s. per sack.

COPENHAGEN, *August* 24.

The China ship of the Asiatic Company, the Christienham, arrived on Tuesday, which gave the more joy to the proprietors, as it was not expected before the spring. The cargo consists principally of tea. It has no nankeens on board. Thirty American ships, which were there before its arrival, having bought up such large quantities of nankeens, that the price was greatly advanced.

August 31.

This day arrived Paris papers, to the 29th inst. The French funds continue to decline. On the 27th the five per cents were at 50. 80.

An article from Genoa, speaks of a treaty about to be entered into between that State and the French republic, by which the former is to renounce the Islands of Corfica and Capraja, and to receive in exchange Oneille and its dependencies. The approaching departure of Gen. Andreossi from Paris to London is announced to take place within 15 days from the 21st inst.

A Senatus Consulta is, it is stated, about to be issued, for the purpose of regulating the order of distribution of possessions in St. Domingo, in such a manner as to conciliate the rights and interest of the proprietors and the negroes.

The Hamburg mail which arrived on Saturday, mentions, on the authority of letters from Vienna, that the imperial court continues to refuse its assent to the scheme of indemnities which has been so "disinterestedly" arrainged by France, Russia, and Prussia.

An article from Ausburg, of the 19th inst. states that a body of Batavian troops, on their march to take possession of that part of Paffau granted as an indemnity to the elector Palatine, were prevented from passing by a corps of Austrians, stationed for that purpose by the cabinet of Vienna, on the extreme frontier of the Ina Viertel. The declaration of the first consul and the emperor Alexander, will, no doubt, remove all opposition; though it appears but reasonable, that the proposed plan of indemnities should not be carried into effect until sanctioned by the decision of the Imperial Diet.

Last night a Dutch mail arrived, and a second this morning. Accounts from the Hague state, that a French army is to be assembled on the Rhine, for the ostensible purpose of military parade when the chief consul shall visit Belgium, but more probable for the more important object of influencing and accelerating the deliberations of the diet of Ratisbon.

It is positively stated in a private letter from Lisbon, that the abrupt departure of gen. Lasnes was occasioned by some very extraordinary attention manifested to Madame Lasnes by an illustrious personage belonging to that court.

A company of merchants has lately been formed at Vienna, for the purpose of sending the wines of Hungary to London. The capital at the first subscription amounted to 500,000 florins.

The harvest in Belgium is just finished, and is the richest ever remembered in that country.

Yesterday the East India company's March sale, 1802, finished, when the China raw silk about 20 per cent.

Last Tuesday the weekly payment into the excise office amounted to the enormous sum of 225,000l. being a quarter of a million of money.

We are happy to announce the arrival of the Walpole, Duke of Buccleugh, and Preston, homeward bound East Indiamen, in the Downs. The purser of the Walpole landed at Dover yesterday morning, with the dispatches for the East India company.

The extra duty in Russia on tar has been reduced from 96 cop. per ton to 13; making the whole export duties no more than 25 cop. per ton.—At Archengel, &c. the price of that article in consequence advanced to 290 cop. per ton. The stock on hand, both of the last year and present summer, is very large, so that a reduction is expected, the more especially as the demand from England is greatly reduced.

Thursday William Codling, capt. and William M'Farlane, one of the owners of the brig Adventure, underwent a long examination before the Lord Mayor, on a charge of having conspired to defraud the underwriters of the said ship by feloniously sinking her on the 9th inst. off Brighton. The facts being proved, the were fully committed to take their trial at the next admiralty sessions.

CORN-MARKET, *August* 13.

The weather continuing fine for the harvest, our market again to-day was but thinly supplied with corn from Essex and Kent, the principal part fresh up was from Suffolk.—Wheat of first quality went off at Friday's terms, which are from 1s. to 2s. per quarter higher than this day week.

Current price of grain per qurter. Wheat 45s a 55s a 64s; fine do. 65s a 66s—Rye 30s a 33s—Fine Flour 50s a 53s per sack; second do. 45s 50s per do.

Country Markets—Salisbury, August 24—Wheat 54s a 66s—Levizes, August 26.—Wheat 64s a 70s. Warminster, August 28—Wheat 66s a 72s.

NEW-YORK, October 16.

The brig Moses Gill, arrived at this port yesterday, left Greenock on the 5th of September, and brings no later London intelligence than has already appeared in this paper. Our file of the Glasgow Courier, received by her, is to the 2d September, inclusive.

The following articles are copied from the Bermuda Gazette, a file of which, to the 2d inst. is received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser.

Bermuda, Sept. 11.

We have the most undoubted information from St. Domingo, within these few days, which state, that the most dreadful battles are fought there almost every day between the whites and blacks; that the blacks are too successful, owing very much to the sickness which prevails there; that Le Clere's army is half destroyed, and the remainder so debilitated that they are unable to act offensively any where; and that it was generally supposed without a very large army the island must be evacuated. Coffee and sugar were cheap on the coast, and a pair of pistols or a musket would fetch two hundred weigt of either from the blacks who came out in row boats to every vessel passings the coast.

We are sorry to say, that a very great sickness prevailed at Trinadad lately, which proved very fatal to the whites (but not to the blacks) particularly strangers to the climate. Several thousand blacks have already arrived there, but the place at present is rather dull, owing to most of the shipping returning home. Provisions were cheap.

A number of American vessels have been lately wrecked on the Caicos Banks, the crews of several of which must inevitably have perished, had not the wreckers saved them.

Fall Goods.

Samuel P. Braddick,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

PER the Octavia from London, a very handsome assortment; which he will sell low for Cash or Produce.

Richmond, October 12, 1802. 2ms

NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 16.

The Whale fishery has been so productive this year that a greater number of ships than ever was known are expected to be fitted out the next season, both to the South-Sea and Greenland, from England.

The number of inhabitants in Greenland have increased amazingly within these few years, owing, in a great measure, to the attention paid to them by government, in giving them such necessaries as they are in need of, as well as temporary habitations They are become very industrious, shooting deer, bears, &c. and killing whales.

If the same bounty to the South-Sea whale fishermen is held out here now as was the case before the war, there can be no doubt but that new adventurers would soon be found.——Encouragement should also be given to the fishery here as it would keep an astonishing sum in these Islands.—The above deserves serious consideration, and we trust will be attended to, for without some means is soon devised to employ our seaman, every dollar will be drained from us.

SELECTIONS,

From late london papers.

It is said, that the Emperor of Russia after being informed of the treatment experienced by Count Panin, in Sweden, wrote to his His Swedish Majesty, to assure him, that the Count had never interferred in the Affairs of his Kingdom, and that the King of Sweden addressed to His Imperial Majesty the following Answer: "If the Count Panin had been called upon by his Government, to give his advice relative to the Affairs of Sweden, he would have done no more than the duty of a faithful Subject, in giving that which appeared to him the most advantageous for his Country. This is not, therefore, the motive which determined me to refuse him permission to enter my Dominions; but I have too much before my eyes, the horrible event which bereft me of my Father to be able to support the sight of a Man accused of being an Accomplice in the Crime which deprived you of yours."

It has been said that the Chief Consul has forbidden the introduction of English Newspapers in France. Such a report seems highly improbable, as the Chief Consul would hardly deny himself the advantages resulting from such important sources of *political instruction*.

Madame Du Boccage died lately in France, aged ninety-two. She preserved to the last that gaiety and equality of temper for which she was distinguished. The principal Works which have merited her the rank she enjoyed in the republic of Letters, are her *Paradis Purdu*, in imitation of Milton, a Poem entitled the *Colombiade*, and her Tragedy of *Amazones*, which were played with success in 1794.

In the Museum of Antiquities at Paris, is a fragment of marble in *bas relief*, from the Temple of Minerva at Athens. It is known that the construction of that Temple was confided by Pericles to Phidias, who superintended the building, and executed, or saw executed the designs of all the sculptors which decorate it. This work is therefore attributed, with some probability, to that Artist.

SHERIFF's COURT, Aug. 21.

GUBBINS v. PEARCE.

This was an Action of Assault, in which the Defendant suffered judgment to go by default. The Defendant was a publican; the Plaintiff was a Journeyman carperten, and frequented his house. On the 3d of May last he had been drinking a pint of porter at the Defendant's while the latter was occupied in the yard salting some very large pieces of beef in a tub. The plaintiff went towards the defendant, surveyed him while he was thus employed, observed, "Why Master Pearce, you seem to have got some rare pieces of beef salting there."—Aye, Master Gubbins, I have so; but I shall have a larger piece presently;" and thus saying, he seized upon Master Gubbins, pitched him into the tub, and began rubbing the salt into his head, till the unfortunate Plaintiff was in a most woeful pickle. He cried out and some persons from within came to his assistance, and rescued him from the hands of the Defendant. The consequence of this treatment was, that the Plaintiff's hair and a considerable part of the skin of his face came off. The Jury having heard the whole of the case, gave the Plaintiff a verdict—Damages 10l.

Berne *Aug.* 7.—The following Address has been published, which was presented on the part of the smaller Cantons to Citizen Verninac, Minister of the French Republic in Switzerland, on his journey to Schwitz.

"The Deputies of all the Communes in the three Cantons of Uri, Schwitz, and Under wald, to Citizen Vernniac, Minister of the French Republic in Switzerland.

"We have uselessly endeavoured, for four years past, to tear from us a Constitution which from its origin, and still more from the violence with which it was established, could not fail to be odious and insupportable. It is in vain that we have constantly hoped that the Helvetic Government, instructed by the sorrowful events of four unfortunate years, would at length find, that our separation from the Republic was that which was most wise and suitable for both parties, and that the wish which we have so often and so strongly expressed for our ancient liberty would have induced them to set aside all hope that those three Cantons would ever voluntarily accept any other Constitution than that which has ever been considered as the only one suited to these Countries, and for that reason so highly prized by ourselves and our Ancestors. Our re-union with Helvetia, which has been stained, with so much innocent blood, is perhaps the most cruel example of constraint that History can offer.

"In the conviction, therefore, that for a forced and unfortunate marriage, Divorce is the only reasonable remedy, and that Helvetia and ourselves cannot recover repose and content, except by the rupture of this forced tie, we are firmly resolved to labour at that separation with all possible activity, and we think it best to address that Authority which for four years past united us in spite of ourselves to the Helvetic Republic. As to any thing further, we only wish to preserve good harmony in our commercial relations, as becomes brave Swiss. In listening to our just demands, the Helvetic Republic will acquire in us brothers and faithful neighbours.

"Health and consideration.

"*Schwitz, July* 13, 1802."

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1802.

Mr. Callender does not appear by the last Recorder, to be yet reconciled to the attacks made upon his Prospect, in the Virginia Gazette. The Prospect before Us is the favorite child of his brain, which he swears shall receive no correction with impunity. Although he seems offended with Mr. Jefferson for having been too indulgent to the darling, before it received its walking shoes, yet he cannot suffer it now, after having travelled over the continent of America, to be stripped of those graces which were early impressed by the bountiful hand of our President.—We shall not therefore at present harrass the doting parent with unveiling the vices of his child, although we shall occasionally hereafter remind the Philosopher of Monticello, of the false doctrines which he imbibed in the mind of his offspring, begot with the author of the Political progress of Great-Britain, and which daily exposes the discontented Prospect before Us to trouble and vexation.

In our remarks however upon the bawling imp, we shall disdain to make any personal reflections upon Mr. Callender, as such a species of censure, in our opinions, would defeat the purpose desired to be obtained.

In answer to a communication in the Daily Advertiser of Baltimore, subscribed "A Friend to Decency," which is an entire perversion of the several statements that have been given in the republican papers, of Mr. Jefferson's correspondence with Callender, it is proper to observe, that the most abusive passages in the Prospect before Us, on the character of general Washington, are to be found in the beginning of the first volume, in the two first sheets, those very sheets which our sagacious president observed "*were to set the people to rights.*" This is fully proved from the extracts from the Prospect before Us, that were published in the last Gazette. The friends of decency, of that decency, we mean, which Mr. Jefferson patronises, are therefore completely driven from this ground of defence, which appears to be the last post they were in possession of, that could afford any species of shelter for the conduct of their president. They are also in hopes that the two letters that have already peeped from under the cover of Callender's chest, are the only productions of Jefferson's brain lodged in that repository of state secrets. In this, however, we believe they are mistaken, and that ere long more epistolary observations will skip forth, detailing and commenting upon the various beauties contained in the *Prospect before Us*. What then will the advocates of Monticellian reputation say? When now

"They look like men, whose heads are rather tubbish,
"Or, drum like, better form'd for sound, than sense."

The Examiner challenges the Virginia Gazette, to name a single individual of the democratic party, who appeared saddened at the publication of Mr. Jefferson's letters to Callender. To particularise any one of those unhappy individuals, would be to add an additional torture to his feelings, which might be regarded both cruel and ungenerous. While the whole herd appear shaded with the same gloom of sorrow, and veiled in a haze of conscious guilt, which even the rays of the new erected Light-House will scarcely be able to dissipate, it is entirely unnecessary to drag forward one poor convicted soul, and to place him on the pillory of repentance, to receive the laughter and scorn of every astonished citizen that has perused the memorable Recorder of the 6th of October, and be pelted with all the virulence of disappointed party zeal. The Examiner, if it knows of a single friend of the President's, who has expressed a sentiment of joy on the occasion, ought, however, in justice to proclaim him:—like a star which has escaped the spreading clouds of a moonless night, he will sparkle in all his majesty, displaying glories before unobserved, and attracting notice even from every wandering eye.

It appears by the Evening Post that there is no foundation for what Denniston and Cheetham have stated, respecting general Hamilton's having an agency in negociating between the Vice-President and the Federalists, or his having asserted at a private dinner in Albany, that Mr. Burr had negociated with the federalists to raise himself to the presidency. What credit therefore ought to be given to those editors in future who with the most unparalleled effrontery have dared to advance charges of the most heinous nature against the Vice-President of the United States, merely to gratify their own revenge and please their patrons.

The Aurora has been entirely occupied for some time with the democratic elections in Pennsylvania. The abuse and scurrility which the editor of that turbulent paper throws upon every person who does not exactly coincide with his measures, cringe along with him before the shrine of our uncorrupted executive, and acknowledge in unqualified terms the purity of Mr. Jefferson's measures, exceeds any precedent which can be found even in the former folios of the Aurora. Names and epithets are presented to the eye of the public, the signification of which the Lexicon of Newgate will scarcely unravel. This unusual rage and unequalled Billingsgate in Duane, can only be accounted for by the rapid decline of popularity for his party. He feels the gradual contempt which displays itself in every corner of the union at the unwarranted measures which were adopted to blacken the characters of the late administration. He sees an universal indignation bursting forth from the minds of all honest men at the conduct of Mr. Jefferson. Like a wounded snake retreating into his den of turpitude, he spits all the venom which he contains, the last effort which he can make, in order to assail his successful adversaries.

Extract of a letter from Capt. George Welsh, of the brig Hannah, belonging to Philadelphia, to his friend in this city, dated

"Fort Royal, (Martinique) September 12, 1802.

"The French, who have been expected for a long time to take possession of this Island, arrived this day, in 2 ships of the line, 1 frigate, 1 brig and 2 schooners, having on board 2000 troops, and, as report says, half a million of dollars."

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POLITICS OF NEW-YORK.

[CONTINUED.]

Mr. Clinton's election as senator to congress afforded him a much better opportunity of becoming acquainted with the views of Mr. Jefferson, and of co-operating in that plan of democracy which is organising at Washington. The president no doubt also perceived in Mr. Clinton a more pliable disposition and greater zeal to inhale the fumes of Jacobin spirit, than what he observed in Mr. Burr. The political principles of the latter he knew were modelled upon the more sound philosophy of republicanism, not upon the caprice and fancy of unlettered minds, or formed from the opinions of that part of society which the exercise of manual labour has rendered incapable of judging upon government. "The occupation of a hair dresser, or of a working tallow chandler, (says Mr. Burke) cannot be a matter of honour to any person—such descriptions of men ought not to suffer oppression from the state, but the state suffers oppression if such as they, either individually or collectively, are permitted to rule."—Yet these are the characters, if we are to judge from what has passed within the last eighteen months, which the worthy statesman of Monticello, and his friend Mr. De Witt Clinton, are ambitious to promote, in order to regulate and decide upon the lives and properties of the citizens of the United States; for they have given their countenance to a hatter, not an American, but a foreigner, to blow the trumpet of scandal, not only against the second officer in the union, but against every honest character and benevolent act.

This man, like

"Discord, who pleas'd a Universe to sway,
"Is never half so bless'd as in a fray,"

rips open even the tombs of departed merit, and assails the repose of the dead, with the venom of his darts. In joyful triumph, he tears asunder the partitions of virtue and vice, of religion and infidelity, in order to confound the various descripions of human passion in a chaos of complicated pursuits, that in the fog of confusion, the crimes of men may appear enlarged and without bounds, while the works of righteousness, which form the smallest portion of mortal deeds, may be lost in obscurity.

The name of the hatter is peculiarly significant of the business which he has undertaken—it is *Cheetham*. Not being versed in legal knowledge himself, the folding doors of the deputy attorney general's office are open to him day and night, that his manufactured scandal may undergo a purification from Mr. Riker's judgment before it be presented to the credulous capacities of the sixth and seventh wards of New-York. This is one of the means employed by the Clinton party to revolutionize the morals of the citizens in the middle states.

It is no wonder, therefore, that while these practices receive the approbation of the first officers of government, to find the grossest corruption prevail among the lower classes. It is in vain to talk of a constitution, of laws, or of liberty, when a public proclaimer of the contents of stolen letters, is sanctioned, nay, courted by the men appointed to be the guardians of justice, to defame and libel with impunity every character that has the fortitude to oppose innovations in our government and our religion. Against such men when sheltered by the rod of power, no redress can be procured; safety can only be found by retreating from the society which has been polluted, debased and made the asylum for every species of profligacy and vice, into the wilderness of the savage, who is much less ferocious, and infinitely more to be trusted, than the hired defamers of character, the assassins of virtue, and the sporters of property, who wish to erect a government where rapine may flourish, and ignorance and petulance be the only claims for preferment.

The Clintonians laugh at a constitution formed upon the basis of property, as a visionary shadow and mockery to common sense. These bastards and jacobins of America, the illegitimate offsprings of the Independence of 1776, have resolved at all points and hazards, to effect and establish a system of misrule where their Jack O' Lantern demagogues may be the arbiters of justice, and where the premiums of merit may be awarded to turbulence and stupidity.

The name of the deputy attorney general has been already mentioned as a principal tool of the Clinton faction, and as a scoffer of those laws which are established for the most humane of purposes, the prevention of wilful bloodshed. In every country, among those gentlemen who exercise the profession of the law, there are found persons who may truly be deemed the Heralds of commotion, the promoters of village vexation, and the coxcombs of chicanery. I shall not assert that Mr. Riker is one of those, altho' in my opinion he approximates towards it. With a mind capable of discerning those requisites, that are essential to constitute the wardrobe of frippery and those graces which adorn the flippant orator of words, Mr. Riker possesses a person that would be both captivating and pleasing, if not majestic, in an assembly of pigmy sages.

(*To be continued.*)

The old saying, that "When things get to the worst they will mend," begins to be verified. In this state, the new legislature, it is pretty well ascertained, will have a majority of only three democrats at their ensuing session.—The senate and legislature of Delaware has an unusual federal majority.—and Connecticut is more firm than ever.

Extract of a letter a gentleman in New Haven, (Con.) to the editor of the Evening Post, dated October 14.

"You may have seen in the democratic papers some boasting respecting our late election. This day the general assembly convened, and on the choice of speaker, Mr. Kirby, the democratic candidate, had 36 out of 150 votes. At the last election they boasted of having 60 democrats—if they spoke the truth *then*, they have lost greatly. Elizur Goodrich, Esq. whom Mr. Jefferson, removed from the collector's office, is chosen speaker. When the votes for nomination to council shall have been counted, the result will show no less of federalism in this state."

No one is disappointed by the elections of Pennsylvania. And it was *Frederick* not Oliver Wolcott, who lost his election in Litchfield. This Pechin knew a week ago to be the case! *Ibid.*

VIRGINIA:

In the High Court of Chancery,

For the Richmond District.

Between

Hezekiah Redd, Clevears Duke, Harden Duke, James Duke, Samuel O. Pettis, and Amadeak his wife, *Plaintiffs.*

And

Hardin Burnley, of the kingdom of Great Britain, executor of John Burnley, deceased, and Hardin Burnley, of Hanover county, in this Commonwealth, administrator of Zachariah Burnley, deceased, who was administrator with the will annexed of the said John Burnley, *Defendants.*

THE first named defendant Hardin Burnley not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country; on the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear on the first day of the next term and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some news paper of of the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

FOR SALE,

Cologne Mill-stones

From 3 *feet* 3 *inches to* 4 *feet* 8 *inches.*

Apply to

Jesse Hollingsworth & Son, *Baltimore*, or to

Macmurdo & Filher.

Richmond, October 21, 1802. 8w

Notice.

BY virtue of a commission of bankruptcy awarded and issued against Thomas Hooper and Henry Toler, merchants, of the city of Richmond, under the firm of Hooper and Toler, will be sold, for ready money, at public auction, on Friday the 29th day of this month, at the house now occupied by Mr. Henry Toler, all the

Houlehold & Kitchen FURNITURE,

belonging to the said Toler.

Marcus Elcan, Wm. Temple, } *Assignees.*

Richmond, Oct. 22, 1802. 2p

Land for Sale.

THAT well known Tract called WEST-POINT, situate in the lower end of King William county, and bounded by York, Mattapony and Pamunkey Rivers, containing nearly 3000 acres.

To be minute in delineating the many and great natural advantages attached to this land, would be superfluous, as strangers would view it before they purchase; and those who are acquainted with it, want no further information. It may not however be improper to say, that as to fertility of soil, benefit of navigation, and the advantage of fish, oysters and wild fowl, it is not exceeded by any tract of land in Virginia. This land will be disposed of by Public Sale at West-Point, on Wednesday, the first day of next December, in lots, of from three to four hundred acres, on the following terms, to wit: One third of the purchase money paid down, one third in eighteen months, and the balance in one year after the expiration of the said eighteen months; and the payments to be secured by bond and a deed of trust on the land, with interest from the day of sale.

A clear and indefeasible title will be made to the purchasers by the subscribers, who have authorized Mr. *Patrick Hendren* to attend the sale and make conveyances.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH, *Alexandria.*

CHARLES CARTER, *Shirley.*

October 18th, 1802. [11st Dec.]

John Henry,

Is Landing a few packages of well assorted

Irish Linen,

EACH containing about thirty pieces, which he will dispose of on moderate terms.

Richmond, 22d October, 1802.

Candles & Soap.

The Subscriber has established a

Candle & Soap Manufactory,

NEAR the Market-House in this city, on a much more extensive scale than has hitherto been attempted by any other person in this place—and hopes that the citizens thereof and the public in general will extend to him the encouragement he may merit in the prosecution of a business so long and so wanted in Richmond. All orders from the country will be carefully attended to, and the articles furnished at a lower price than at any other place in this city.

N. B. *Tallow* and *Liquid Soap* may also be had at a reduced price.

THOMAS MAULE.

Richmond, 10th mo. 20th, 1802.

WE, the subscribers, do certify, that we are well acquainted with the quality of Thomas Maule's Candles, having made use of them for a considerable time, and apprehend them to be fully equal to the imported Candles in point of burning, &c. and recommend them for general use, wishing he may meet with that encouragement which he is justly entitled to for establishing so useful and necessary a business in this place.

Waddy Turner, H. Dabney, J. Pollard, Robert Robertson, John Clarke, Wm. M. Thompson, John Foster, Jacob Mayers, James Roberts, Robert Hendren, Conyngham Burton, Charles Wills, Reuben Cantor, J. Widewitt, Jacob Abraham, J. Darmstatt, Wm. Crozier, E. Macquicken, Jos. Ladd, Walter Potter, Wm. M'Cay, Jacob Harrison, Hiam I. Cohen, Robert Turner, Jacob Fackler, John C. Ayers, John M'Pride, Wm. Prichard, Thomas L. Ro, Amos Ladd, Th. Davis, Close Maxwell, Wm. Strode, Robert Davidson, P. Wilkinson, G. R. Hallam, N. Hallam, C Dill, Jas. Bowright, F. de la Plance, E de la Planche, H. Mosby, Leander Hughes, G. W. Hill, J. P. Hopkins, Charles Carter, F. Hyland, Joel Tucker, W. C. Dernough, John Doyl, Joshua Brotherhood, Walter Shelton, John Pollard, Robert S. Smithey, William Davidson, Richard Thompson, Sam. G. Patten, Samuel Pleasants, jun. Z. Rehine, Samuel Pointer, P. Harwood, Richard Edwards, Time Smock, Th. Cowles, B. H. Judah, John Pumfrey, Wm. Nice, Ro. Brooke, George W. Wm. Du-Val, John S. Pleasants, W. H. Fitzwhylsonn.

Will be ſold to the higheſt bidder, at Dunkirk, in King & Queen county, for caſh, on the 2d day of January, 1803, fourteen or fifteen likely

NEGROES,

Conſiſting of Men, Women and Children.

R. B. CARTER.

October 1ſt, 1802. [aw8w.]

I wiſh to HIRE, for the enſuing year,

75 Negro Men

To work on the Manchester Turnpike Road.

JAMES CLARKE.

Manchester, Sept. 17, 1802. (e1awtf)

WILL BE SOLD,

To the higheſt bidder, on Friday the 29th inſt. at the late dwelling houſe of Col. B. Temple, dec. and on Tueſday the 2d Nov. at the plantation in Hanover county called Garland's,

ALL the ſtock of Horſes, Cattle, and Sheep; Houſehold and Kitchen Furniture, ſeveral handſome Fowling Pieces, a Twine Seine, a Puzton and Single Chair, beſides many other uſeful articles too tedious to mention. On all ſums above twenty dollars, a credit of ſix months will be allowed. Bond with approved ſecury to carry intereſt from the date if not punctually paid, will be required.

ROBERT TEMPLE, *Executor of Ben. Temple, dec'd.*

King William, Oct. 7, 1802. 4t

Land for Sale.

A VALUABLE tract containing 907 acres, lying in Charlotte county on Cub Creek, about one mile above the confluence of ſaid creek with Staunton River, adjoining the roads leading from Booker's Ferry to Charlotte court houſe and Rough Creek Church, and in a remarkable good neighborhood for a ſtore. This land poſſeſſes more advantages, and is equal, if not ſuperior in ſtrength and fertility, to any tract of its ſize in the county. There is about the middle of it a remarkable lofty and elegant ſituation for a ſeat, on which ſtands a new convenient dwelling houſe (that may be finiſhed for about forty dollars) ſituated convenient to an uncommon good ſpring. There is about one-hundred acres of low ground, two thirds well adapted to the culture of tobacco, and the other ſuitable for meadows. There is already a valuable meadow of about ten acres lately ſown with timothy. Not more than one fourth of this tract cut, and that, together with the uncleared part, lies extremely level. 'Tis alſo convenient to ſeveral ſhad fiſheries, and is remarkable for its quantity of all kinds of timber (pine alone excepted) range for ſtock, &c. &c. For terms apply to John L. Leſueur, or the ſubſcriber living near the premiſes.

EDWARD DENNIS.

Charlotte, Aug. 18, 1802. (6ms)

N. B. James River or Appomttox inſpected tobacco, or male negroes from ten to thirty years old, at caſh prices, will be taken in payment, and conſiderable indulgence given for one third of the purchaſe money, the purchaſer giving bond with approved ſecurity. E. D.

Virginia, to wit:

At a Court of Quarterly Seſſion, held for Campbell County, the 9th day of Auguſt, 1802:

William Dabbs, jun. *Plaintiff,*

AGAINST

James Patillo, Nathaniel Depriеſt, Mary Depriеſt, Charles Depriеſt, Stephen Johns, and Sally his wife, late Sally Depriеſt; —— Thorp, and Lucy his wife, formerly Lucy Depriеſt; Charles Thorp, and Elizabeth his wife, late Elizabeth Depriеſt; Bunyon Depriеſt, Samuel Depriеſt, Auſtin Depriеſt, and Patty Depriеſt, heirs of John Depriеſt, ſen. deceaſed, *Defendants.* } IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants James Patillo, Nathaniel Depriеſt, Mary Depriеſt, —— Thorp, and Lucy his wife, formerly Lucy Depriеſt; Charles Thorp, and Elizabeth his wife, late Elizabeth Depriеſt; Bunyon Depriеſt, Samuel Depriеſt, Auſtin Depriеſt and Patty Depriеſt, not having entered their appearance, and given ſecurity according to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this ſtate: *It is Ordered*, that the ſaid defendants do appear here on the ſecond Monday in November next, and anſwer the plaintiff's action; that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome one of the Virginia Gazettes for eight weeks ſucceſſively, and poſted up at the Courthouſe of the ſaid county two ſeveral court days.

A Copy—Teſte.

JOHN ALEXANDER, D. C. C. C.

Mr. ISAAC GREEN.

SIR,

BE pleaſed to take notice, that in purſuance of the order hereto annexed on the third Thurſday in November next, between the hours of ten o'clock in the morning and ſunſet of the ſame day, at the court houſe of Charles-City, in the State of Virginia, I ſhall proceed to take the depoſitions of Ezek. Brown, and Samuel Ladd, in a ſuit in chancery, depending in the court of the ſaid county in which I am plaintiff and you are defendant.

WILLIAM P. BYRD.

Aug. 1ſt, 1802.

CHARLES-CITY COUNTY, July, 1802.

William P. Byrd, plaintiff, againſt Iſaac Green, defendant, } On an Injunction.

On the motion of the plaintiff this ſuit is continued, and leave is granted him to take the depoſitions of his witneſſes, publiſhing the time and place of taking ſuch depoſitions, in the Virginia Gazette for two months ſucceſſively, and at the courthouſe door of this county.

A Copy ams

Teſte

WYATT WALKER, C. C.

Lands in Kentucky.

TO be ſold, by public ſale, in the Tontine Coffee Houſe, New-York, on the 2d day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon—*Eleven Thouſand*

ACRES OF LAND,

in one or more Lots, laying in the county of Fayette, ſtate of Kentucky, about thirty miles from Lexington and Frankfort, 20 miles South Eaſt of the Ohio River, and adjacent to the public road between the two Miami Rivers and ſeveral riſing ſettlements: The ſoil generally good, well watered, and timber of various deſcriptions. Theſe Lands are within 15 miles of Main Lecking and Kentucky Rivers, both navigable two or three hundred miles above the extremity of the Lands.

ALSO,

To be ſold at ſame time and place as the above, another TRACT OF LAND of *nine thouſand* acres, in one or more lots, in the county of Fayette, ſtate of Kentucky—nearly the ſame diſtance from Lexington, Frankfort, and the Ohio Rivers, as the foregoing tract, and lays between the former and Main Lecking River, diſtant from the latter only a few miles. The ſoil is in general good, well watered, and timber of different kinds, and as the former tract, in the neighbourhood of the ſettled parts of Kentucky and oppoſite a Jerſey ſettlement. The grants by Edmund Randolph, eſq. in 1787 and 1788, and the title deeds, are clear and indiſputable.

As theſe Lands are to be diſpoſed of for behoof of Creditors, they will be poſitively ſold to the higheſt bidder for approved Notes at 2 and 3 months.

Captain Fowler, or Mr. James Maſterſon, of Lexington; Mr. George Brook, Clerk of Woodford county; or Major John Lee, near Frankfort, will point out the Lands; and for further information and an accurate plan of the Lands, apply to John or Charles Wilkes, eſquires, or Lewis Simond, eſq. New-York, or to Mr. Brown, Dumfries, Virginia.

July 30, 1802. [tf.]

REMOVAL,

THE Subſcriber takes this early opportunity of informing the public generally, that he has removed from the houſe heretofore occupied by him in cheapſide, to the large commodious brick Lumber-Houſe, uſed by Mr. Thomas Taylor as a vendue office for the laſt year. This houſe is entirely fire proof, being built of brick and covered with copper, where he intends to devote himſelf entirely to the brokerage and commiſſion buſineſs. As he will be engaged in no other kind, he will be able to do that ſatisfaction to conſignors, which they expect from an agent. His Lumber-Houſe is admirably calculated for the Storeage of Tobacco, Flour, Wheat, or any other article ſubject to Storeage; which ſhall be done by him, at the cuſtomary rate of ſtoreage in town.

ARMISTEAD ANDERSON.

October the 1ſt, 1802.

Fresh Seeds.

CLINTON COLLINS

Reſpectfully informs the Public, that he has juſt received from Philadelphia the following

SEEDS,

—viz—

RED, white and yellow Clover Seed; Saint Foine, Burnet, Rye-Graſs, Burden Graſs, Furz or Whim Seed, Hemp and Flax Seed, Tares or Vetches, Rape and Canary, White Muſtard, Large Norfolk Turnip, Winter, Dutch & Stone Turnip, with a variety of Gardan Seeds, with ſome blue and white Chimney Ornaments, Glaſs Flower Bottles, and red Garden Pots, with a few chocie Hyacinth Roots.

Richmond, Auguſt 13, 1802.

STRAYED or STOLEN, *From the Commons of this City, about the 4th inſt.*

A ſorrel horſe,

ABOUT four feet ten inches high, 17 or 18 years old, ſhod all round; he has a blaze face, hanging mane, and ſwitch tail, one of his hind feet white, is branded upon one of his buttocks with a Q or ſomething like it, with a lump on the middle of his back about the ſize of a hen's egg, is in good order, he paces ſlow, trots roughly, gallops very well and has tolerable good ſpirit. Having owned this horſe upwards of ten years, he is well known to many people. Any perſon who will deliver the aforeſaid horſe to me in this city, ſhall receive Ten Dollars; if ſtolen twenty for the thief if brought to juſtice.

Charles Winegardner.

Richmond, Sept. 13, 1802.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool,

A general aſſortment of Fall and Winter

GOODS,

WHICH are now ſelling off, at their uſual low price, for Caſh or country Produce.

Richmond, Sept. 24, 1802.

Lands and Negroes

FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of truſt, made to the ſubſcriber, by Benjamin Toler, Thomas Hooper, and Henry Toler, jun. to ſatisfy a judgment of Henrico Court, obtained by Henry S. Shore, as attorney in fact for the late houſe of Wm. Anderſon & Co. of London, will be ſold at Hanover Courthouſe, on Wedneſday the 22d of September next, being court day, at public auction, for ready money, the two following *TRACTS OF LAND*, belonging to the ſaid Benjamin Toler, to wit: One tract containing 842 acres, more or leſs, lying on Pamunkey River, in the counties of Caroline and King William, called the *Gooſe Ponds*, and adjoining the lands of William Nelſon, William Ellis, and Paul Woodfolk; the other tract containing 722 acres, more or leſs, lying in the county of Hanover, about ſix miles above the court houſe, and one and a half miles from Pamunkey River, and bounded by the lands of Charles Carter, William O. Winſton, Robert Jennings, dec. William Hooper, and Obediah Hooper. On this tract is a good frame dwelling, with four rooms below and two above ſtairs; a large barn, and other out houſes, and a peach and apple orchard. Alſo, FORTY VALUABLE SLAVES, among whom is a good blackſmith, and a cooper; or ſo much of the above mentioned property as will be ſufficient to diſcharge the balance remaining due on ſaid judgment, together with the intereſt and charges.

Charles Copland, } Truſtees.
Charles Johnſton, }

Richmond, Auguſt 11, 1802. eptds

P. S. Only 363 acres of the above mentioned tract of 722 acres will be ſold at the time and place above mentioned, unleſs it ſhall be found neceſſary on the day of ſale, to ſell the whole tract.

Sept. 3d, 1802.

☞ The Sale of the Lands and Negroes, the property of Mr. Benjamin Toler, as advertiſed above, to take place on the twenty-ſecond day of September, and poſtponed till the 27th inſt is again put off until the 24th of next month, being Hanover court day, when it will certainly take place.

The TRUSTEES.

Richmond, October 18, 1802.

Robert & Allan Pollok & Co.

ARE NOW OPENING

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, a general aſſortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suited to the preſent and approaching ſeaſon, which they offer for ſale on moderate terms. They alſo have for ſale, beſt GREEN COFFEE, in bags or tierces.

Buchanan & Pollok,

OF PETERSBURG, AND

Robert Pollok & Co.

OF MANCHESTER,

Are alſo opening their ſupplies of Fall and Winter Goods.

Richmond, 28th Sept. 1802.

Cheap, for Caſh.

BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

BONDS, and Promiſſory Notes—4/6 *per Quire.*

Other Blanks printed by the ream, or ten quires, 3/6 *per Quire.*

William Galt,

Informs his Friends, that he has juſt received a general aſſortment of

Fall Goods,

Which he will ſell low, by the piece or package.

Richmond, Sept. 28, 1802. 1m.

THE public is reſpectfully informed that Thomas Taylor's Vendue Office is removed from the croſs ſtreet below the Eagle Tavern, to the houſe on the main ſtreet, nearly oppoſite to Meſſrs. Mitchell and Gairdner's, and formerly occupied by Meſſrs. Vandewall and Moſby, where the buſineſs from this date will be carried on under the firm of

Taylor & Brown.

They flatter themſelves that their aſſiduity and punctuality in buſineſs will merit the public patronage.

THEY OFFER FOR SALE,

TWO THOUSAND POUNDS WORTH OF

DRY GOODS,

Conſiſting of the following articles, viz:

Broad Cloths, Caſſimeres, Swanſdowns, Coatings, Plains, Negro Cottons, Worſted Stockings, Blankets, Corduroys, Fuſtians, Wildbores, Callicoes, Muſlins, Iriſh Linens, India Cottons, Cotton and thread Cambricks, Luſtrings, Perſians, &c. &c. &c.

And an aſſortment of

Hardware & Cutlery;

—ALSO—

Rum, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Coffee and Molaſſes, 5 Pipes Genuine Old Madeira Wine, a few caſks excellent Sherry Wine, Soap, Candles, &c.

Thomas Taylor.

James Brown, jun.

1ſt October, 1802. tf

Diſſolution of Partnerſhip.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Auſtin & Anderſon,

IS this day diſſolved by mutual conſent. The books and papers are in the hands of WILLIAM AUSTIN: All perſons indebted to the concern, will make payment to him, who alone is authoriſed to cloſe the buſineſs; all thoſe having claims againſt the concern, will make application to him for payment.

William Auſtin,

Armiſtead Anderſon.

Richmond, May 3, 1802.

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL *LOTS* in the town of Manchester, known by Nos. 7, 23, 24, 33, 54, 55, 86, 207, and 208.—Alſo, Lot No. 60, whereon is a dwelling houſe and garden, at preſent occupied by Thomas Glover.—Likewiſe, 2 and 3-4 acres of Land adjoining the ſaid town. For terms apply to

HENRY ROBERTSON.

Richmond, Oct. 8th, 1802. epim.

Robert Gamble

Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he is receiving a ſupply of

Fall Goods,

Which he will ſell low, by the Piece or Package.

Richmond, October 7, 1802.

Bank Notes Miſſing.

ON the 24th of Auguſt laſt, I wrote a letter to Meſſrs. Hodgſon & Thompſon of Baltimore, and incloſed therein *Three Bank Notes*, which was put in the Poſt-Office on the ſame day—viz.

G. No. 2189, one United States Charleſton Branch, dated Oct. 1799, for 100 dollars.

J. No. 4550, one United States Charleſton Branch, dated 9th April, 1802, for 100 dollars.

H. No. 4070, one United States Charleſton Branch, dated 16th Feb. 1802, for 100 dollars.

As Meſſrs. Hodgſon & Thompſon inform me they have never received *that letter*, information is requeſted of any perſon who may happen to have any knowledge of the ſaid *letter and bank notes.*

RO. GAMBLE.

Richmond, 7th Oct. 1802.

HAVING commenced the PRACTICE OF THE LAW, in the County Courts of Amherſt and Albemarle, the Diſtrict Court of Charlottesville, and the Court of Appeals, I ſolicit the patronage of a generous public, and promiſe unremitted attention to all matters committed to my truſt.

H. M. GARLAND.

New-Glaſgow, 24th Sept. 1802. tf.

ALMANACKS,

For the Year 1803; for Sale, at this office.

The Executors of the late Gen. George Waſhington,

Offer for ſale the following Tracts of

LAND,

—viz—

A TRACT in Loudoun county on Difficult Run, containing 300 acres—The ſoil well adapted for farming and a conſiderable proportion of it might eaſily be improved into meadow. There is a valuable mill-ſeat on the premiſes. It lies on the great road from the City of Waſhington, Alexandria and Georgetown to Leeſburg and Winchester, 19 miles from Alexandria, leſs from the City and George Town, and not more than three from the Great Falls of the Potomac.

One Tract containing 2,481 acres, lying in the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, called Aſhby's Bent. The ſoil is that which is ſaid to be moſt favorable to Plaſter of Paris, well watered by ſeveral never failing ſtreams iſſuing from the mountain. Part of this land is cleared and tenanted for lives.

One tract lying part in each of the above counties, containing 885 acres. Chatten's Run paſſes through this tract and gives ſeveral valuable mill-ſeats. The ſoil is ſimilar to the above tract and equally favorable to Plaſter of Paris.

A tract on the South Fork of Bullſkin, containing 1600 acres—One alſo, Head of Evans's Mill, containing 453 acres, and one on Wormley's line, containing 183 acres. Theſe ſeveral tracts are in Jefferſon (late Berkeley) county—the ſoil very ſimilar in quality, and particularly adapted to the culture of tobacco, hemp, wheat and Indian Corn, ſituated twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.

One tract containing 571 acres in Frederick county. This land is in the vicinity of the laſt mentioned tracts and equally valuable.

One tract in Hampſhire county containing 240 acres. This tract, tho' ſmall, is extremely valuable. It lies on Potomac River, about twelve miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is in the ſhape of a horſe-ſhoe, the river running almoſt round it—two hundred acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largeſt Walnut and other trees, which with the produce of the ſoil, might (by means of the improved navigation of the Potomac) be brought to a ſhipping port with more eaſe and at a ſmaller expence than that which is tranſported only 30 miles by land.

One third part of 2119 acres in Nanſemond county near Suffolk, lying on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and on Nanſemond River. This land is conſidered extremely valuable by thoſe who are acquainted with it.

One tract in Charles county, Maryland, containing 600 acres. It is very level and lies near the river Potomac.

One tract in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing 519 acres. This land lies about 30 miles above the City of Waſhington, not far from Kettoctan, and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennſylvania, containing 234 acres. This land affords exceeding good ſtand on Braddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Pittſburg, and a large quantity of natural meadow fit for the ſcythe. It is diſtinguiſhed by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the firſt action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mohawk river, ſtate of New-York, containing 1000 acres.

In North Weſt Territory—Three tracts lying on Little Miami, containing 3031 acres.

In Kentucky—On Rough Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres—ditto adjoining, 2000 acres. Indiſputable titles can be given for the above lands.

LOTS

IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Two improved lots near the Capitol, ſquare 634. The improvements are, on each an elegant three ſtory brick houſe.

Four other unimproved lots on the Eaſtern Branch, No. 5, 12, 13 and 14, in ſquare 667. Theſe lots are advantageouſly ſituated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA.

A few valuable lots in Alexandria, corner of Pitt and Princeſtreets, three or four of which are let on ground rent at 3 dollars per foot.

WINCHESTER.

One lot, in town, of half an acre, adjoining Doctor Makay's, incloſed with a good poſt and rail fence, and another in the commons of about ſix acres.

BATH, OR WARM SPRINGS.

Two well ſituated lots, on one of them is a ſmall building large enough to accommodate one family.

The terms of ſale will be made known by application to either of the ſubſcribers.

Samuel Waſhington, Culpeper county.
George S. Waſhington, Jefferſon do.
William A. Waſhington, Weſtmoreland do.
George W. P. Cuſtis, Mount Waſhington, Fairfax do.
Buſhrod Waſhington, Mount Vernon, do.
Lawrence Lewis, Wood Lawn, do.

Auguſt 30. eptf.